

## REMARKS

Claims 1-8 and 10-19 are pending in this application, with claims 1, 8, and 16 being independent. Claims 1-8, 10, 11, and 15 have been amended. Claims 16-19 have been added.

### **The rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph**

Claims 1 and 8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. The claims have been carefully reviewed and amended as deemed necessary to ensure that they conform fully to the requirements of Section 112, second paragraph, with special attention to the points raised in paragraph 2 of the Office Action. Applicant also has the following comments for the Examiner's further understanding of the claimed invention.

The Examiner states that it is not clear as to what "the absolutely necessary minimum for communication" includes. First, it is noted that such recitation has been deleted from claims 1 and 8. Nevertheless, Applicant notes that the purpose of the Amendment of July 10, 2008 was to distinguish between (A) a "unique address" leading the user directly to a resource, e.g., "example.keywordrouter.org", which uses a DNS<sup>1</sup> resource record in the "keyword-org" zone file to point directly to the "example" (intended) resource, and (B) an "intentional address", which is defined in the present specification as "an address that is expressed richly, qualitatively and intentionally, in order to reach an intended resource."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Domain Name System

<sup>2</sup>See page 10, lines 22-23 of the present specification.

Page 5, lines 21-27 of the present specification states:

“Richly expressed” shall be taken to mean expression forms that contain elements carrying a meaning about somebody or something by further remark, intention or specification than merely the absolutely necessary minimum for communication - technically or inter-humanly qualified. Examples of rich expressions may be “the front page of vg.no”. or “I bid you farewell”, where respectively “vg.no” (technically qualified) or “farewell” (inter-humanly qualified in a natural context) would be sufficient.

Applicant further notes that “qualitative addresses” are defined at page 5, lines 29-32 of the present specification, and that the following three examples of a richly expressed and qualitative address are listed at the top of page 6:

- products.from.bonzzo.com
- Bonzzo Customer Service in Norway
- The marketing manager of Bonzzo in USA

More examples of intentional addresses written in an approximately normal language can be found on page 14, lines 10-12; and on page 18, lines 6-9 of the present specification.

Thus, the term “intentional address”, i.e., an address that is expressed richly, qualitatively, and intentionally, is properly defined and illustrated in the description. To overcome the alleged lack of clarity, Applicant has chosen to replace the term “resource query” with the term “intentional address” throughout the claims. Support for this amendment can be found in the present specification, for example on page 12, line 29; page 13, lines 13-15; and page 14, lines 7-8.

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the rejection under Section 112, second paragraph, has been obviated, and its withdrawal is therefore respectfully requested.

### **The objection to claim 15**

Claim 15 was objected to for an informality, i.e., its dependency, and that claim has been corrected herein. Accordingly, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

### **The objection to the specification**

The specification has been amended to insert subject headings therein, as requested by the Examiner at paragraph 4 of the Office Action.

At paragraph 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner objected to the specification because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. The Examiner required Applicant to delete such from the specification, citing MPEP 608.01.

First, as noted in MPEP 608.01.VII, “Examples of a hyperlink or a browser-executable code are a URL placed between these symbols "< >" and http:// followed by a URL address.” The present specification does include some recitations of http:// followed by a URL address. However, MPEP 608.01.VII also provides:

Where the hyperlinks and/or other forms of browser-executable codes themselves rather than the contents of the site to which the hyperlinks are directed are part of applicant's invention and it is necessary to have them included in the patent application in order to comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, and applicant does not intend to have these hyperlinks be active links, examiners should not object to these hyperlinks. The Office will disable these hyperlinks when preparing the text to be loaded onto the USPTO web database.

It is submitted that the hyperlinks contained in the present specification, namely, those links with http:// followed by a URL address, are intended to show the format of such hyperlinks for further understanding of the present invention. For example, at page 20, lines 22-29 it is stated:

Summing up, the present invention will be able to implement a protocol extension relative to the standardised DNS system, in DNS servers at operators utilizing the invention. Thereby, use of normal language syntax is made possible as valid network addresses via TCP/IP i.e.:

that.new.car.from.toyota.com

instead of the topical address of today, namely

<http://www.toyota.com/html/shop/vehicles/matrix/>

Since the hyperlinks contained in the present specification are themselves for further understanding of the present invention, it is submitted that the hyperlinks should be included in the present specification, and, rather than being objected to, the Office should disable those hyperlinks when preparing the text to be loaded onto the USPTO web database. Accordingly, withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

#### **The rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)**

Claims 1-8 and 10-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application No. US 2008/0016233 A1 to Schneider.

Applicants submit that independent claims 1, 8, and 16, together with the claims dependent therefrom are patentably distinct from the cited reference for at least the following reasons.

Schneider, as understood by Applicant, relates to processing DNS friendly identifiers. The Office Action cites paragraph 0120 of Schneider, which discusses the domain name “example.keywordrouter.org.” However, even if Schneider were deemed to discuss that a unique address, e.g., “example.keywordrouter.org”, can be used to direct a user to a resource vaguely similar to the dynamic layer of the present invention, nothing in Schneider would teach or suggest using an intentional address as taught by the present application. The use of language data when parsing the intentional address is recited in the independent claims to even further distinguish the claimed invention from Schneider.

The independent claims have been carefully reviewed and amended to even more clearly recite an inventive step over Schneider (and over Edelstein, cited in the previous Action). In particular, it would not have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art, knowing the teachings of Schneider, that “example.keywordrouter.org” might be rewritten as “customer service at bonzzo.com” and that the language data inherent in the

intended address (e.g., the preposition “at” in this case) might be used to direct the user to his desired resource. The independent claims additionally provide an inventive step over Edelstein’s client-based approach, as the computer server containing the dynamic layer is located at a network context operator.

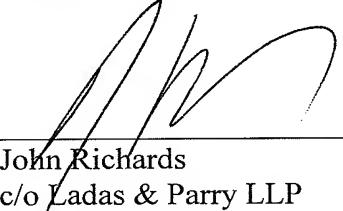
For at least the foregoing reasons, independent claims 1, 8, and 16 are seen to be clearly allowable over Schneider (and Edelstein).

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration or reconsideration, as the case may be, of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

This Amendment After Final Rejection is believed clearly to place this application in condition for allowance and its entry is therefore believed proper under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116. Accordingly, entry of this Amendment After Final Rejection, as an earnest effort to advance prosecution and reduce the number of issues, is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner believe that issues remain outstanding, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney in an effort to resolve such issues and advance the case to issue.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Respectfully Submitted



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